









**CONGRESS.**

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

IN SENATE. Mr. Rusk offered a joint resolution, providing for the establishment of a Branch Mint at San Francisco, California. Referred.

The bill providing for the payment for certain losses lost in the recent war with Mexico, was passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was then taken up. Mr. Dayton offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Walker, providing for a temporary government in New Mexico and California.

Mr. Webster took the floor, and said that our present duty was to give peaceable government to California. No attempt should be made to close the revenue laws. Any government for territories must be substantially a military government.

He advised the Senate to resist the bill from the House for extending the revenue laws over the territories.

Thereafter, the general appropriation bill was ordered, then the Civil and Diplomatic bill, independently on the subject of the territories.

If the Senate should see fit to adopt this course when the House bill alluded to came up, it would most likely strike out all after the enactment of the new proposition handed in by him on Wednesday.

He should oppose all movements calculated to prevent the adoption of a secure system for regulating and preserving peace in the new territories.

THE HOUSE. The bill for the support of the Post Office Department was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Grogan proposed an amendment for the purpose of changing postage to a uniform rate of five cents when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid, for letters not over half an ounce in weight. The chair decided the motion was not in order.

Tuesday made a territorial and slavery speech.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

IN SENATE. Mr. Dickinson, of New York, presented the credentials of Mr. Stewart, of N. Y., Fitzpatrick offered a joint resolution, conferring upon General Scott the title of Brevet Lieutenant-General, for his gallant conduct in Mexico, which was read the first time.

Mr. Dickinson moved for the Committee on Printing, to inquire into the expediency of printing 40,000 copies of the Patent Office report, was adopted.

In Committee of the Whole, the Post Office bill was taken up.

Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, addressed the Committee on the Territorial question, taking cooperative ground.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, followed, and advocated the postage to a uniform rate of five cents when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid, for letters not over half an ounce in weight. The chair decided the motion was not in order.

Mr. McDowell, of Virginia, on his splendid speech, but could not help thinking he was giving us much information to the territorial question. The people would settle it judiciously, and disregard the disunionists. He maintained the Congress had nothing to do with slavery; that it was a local institution; and the people of California had a right to say whether they would have it or not.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

IN SENATE. Mr. Wales presented his credentials as Senator from Delaware, was qualified and took his seat.

The chair appointed Mr. Webster a member of the Finance Committee, in place of Mr. Clayton.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was taken up, the question being on providing a temporary government in California and New Mexico, which was taken up by Messrs. Downard, Bell, Berrien, Thayer, Underwood, Hunter, Viles and Westcott. The question on Mr. Dayton's amendment was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 47. Mr. Walker's amendment was rejected, yeas 48. Mr. Dayton's amendment was adopted, among others, one making appropriation for a full mission to Chili—yeas 39, nays 24.

An amendment continuing the appropriation for the support of a mission to the German Confederation, was passed.

IN THE HOUSE. The Senate bill, allowing for the subsistence and pay of certain Arkansas and other volunteers, was passed.

The resolution of Mr. Smith, for stopping the debate on the California bill, two hours after it should next come up in Committee, was stopped.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

IN SENATE. A resolution that a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the reception of President Taylor, and Vice President Morton, was passed.

The bill regulating the positions of officers, sailors, and soldiers, disabled in the public service, after brief consideration, was passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill came up, and a proposal to amend the Maryland act of ministers to Russia, England, and France, was, after a long discussion, withdrawn.

IN THE HOUSE. The California Territorial question continued. Various amendments were introduced. Mr. Roman, of Maryland, took the floor, and concluded his speech in favor of a tariff for protection. He compared the manufacturing and agricultural interests of England and America, and considered that the latter had greatly the advantage.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Sawyer, Ohio, in favor of striking out the 12th section of the bill, and inserting the following: "That no territory shall be admitted until it has been proved that there should be left with the people of the Territories of California and New Mexico, neither free nor slavery should exist within their limits."

Mr. Preston of Virginia, offered an amendment, which was rejected, and no essential amendment was agreed to. The Committee then, the bill was reported, and ordered to be enacted.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, moved to lay it on the table. The yeas and nays were taken, and the motion was negatived. Yeas 120, nays 80.

Branch Mint at St. Francis, was brought up and considered. No action was taken.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

IN SENATE. The President communicated, in obedience to call, a list of all treaties and ratifications having force of treaties,—2000 copies were ordered to be printed. The House, on the territorial government of California, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Benton, from a Select Committee, reported in favor of appropriating \$20,000 to test the Pictograph-Electro-magnetic invention.—The report was read, and the bill was passed.

The resolution setting aside Thursday for the consideration of private bills was rescinded.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill came up, and all the amendments to which, against which no special objection was made, were passed. The bill was amended. The amendment for paying the Mexican soldiers under the treaty, was stricken out, and another provided for in a separate bill.

Mr. Walker's amendment for a temporary government in California came up. Mr. Dix of New York proceeded to make an elaborate speech on the general subject of providing a Government for the new territories.

THE HOUSE. Mr. Gozgin of Virginia, presented a memorial from the citizens of Virginia declaring it inexpedient to receive and admit, at the present session, in relation to sending Sunday mails; agreed to.

The committee reported adverse to granting lands for railroads.

A resolution was adopted to take a recess from July three to six.

Harlan of Georgia, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a draft of a tariff based on the principle of the tariff of Mr. Nassau of New-York, from the minority, was a report upon the same subject. Both were laid on the table.

Several Senate bills were passed, including the Minnesota Territorial bill.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege was

THE BILL FOR COMMISSIONERS TO RUN THE MEXICAN boundary line came up, and Mr. Smith of Connecticut, by direction of the Foreign Relations Committee, submitted a substitute.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio addressed the Committee warmly, upon the President's commissioner without law.

MASSACHUSETTS AND "THE COMPROMISES." In the Senate of the United States, on Saturday afternoon last, Mr. Butler delivered himself of a speech of peculiar bitterness towards the North in support of the proposition of Mr. Walker of Wisconsin, to extend the United States laws over the new territories. Mr. Webster rose and said:

"Mr. President, the honorable member from South Carolina, who has just taken his seat, says that he is prepared to say boldly that the North is traitors, because they have broken the compromises of the constitution."

Mr. Butler (in his seat.) I said it.

Mr. Webster. Yes, Mr. President, he said so. It is no duty of mine to say a glove that he is traitors, but it is my duty of mine to accept a general challenge. But if the honorable member shall see fit to be so obliging as to inform the Senate, in my hearing, on what occasion the state whose representative I stand before was bound to observe, or has broken the compromises of the constitution, he will find me a combatant on that question."

Mr. Butler rose to reply, but as there appeared to be some misunderstanding as to its position of the floor for that purpose, he resumed his seat.

Mr. Webster. I would hear the gentleman with the greatest respect, a respect which I always feel for him; but what I mean to say is, that I think the honorable member is making a general charge to a particular charge, and if he undertakes to specify or particularize any case in which the Legislature of the State whose representative I am here to observe to observe or has broken the compromises of the constitution, it will be my duty to meet that charge, and to defend the state, if I am able to do so. I do not intend to go into any particulars of the matter at present; therefore, Mr. Butler did not respond, and the debate was continued by Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun, upon the constitutional question of extending the laws as proposed.

EACH MAN HIS OWN CUCKOO. A letter from the Gold Regions relates the following anecdote of the times at Monterey:

"Capt. Sparrow of the schooner Lombiano, on arriving at Monterey from San Francisco, inquired for Gov. Mason—the house being pointed out in the kitchen he entered, found two men sitting at a table drinking wine. One of them, a Jewess turned up, peeling potatoes; the other in the same dress, washing and putting them in the pot; and who should these men be but Gov. Mason and Collector of the Customs, Gov. Mason said to Capt. Sparrow: 'It's no wonder you look to-day, but I am helping the Collector—no destitute are they of servants—cook or stove.'

AN OLD OFFENDER. In April last, an Irishman in the family of Mr. Hammond, at Mount Pleasant, Worcester county, N. Y., fractured the skull of Mrs. Hammond with an axe, causing death, and then attempted the murder of Mr. Hammond, but failed. A reward was offered, and a pursuit made, but the offender escaped. The other day, Mr. Hammond read the account of the South Coventry murder, and being struck with the similarity of the cases, suspected that the same person might have perpetrated both murders. A son of Mr. Hammond accordingly went to Hartford, where John Brown last, and identified the prisoner, John Brown, as the same person who, under another name, had resided in his father's family and assisted him in his crimes. The proof is irrefragable. [Springfield Republican.]

SAD ACCIDENT. A child of Mr. Harrison Robinson, of this town, two years and seven months old, on Saturday afternoon, stepped backwards and stumbled over a water pipe, into which its mother had mended or two before poured only two ounces of boiling water, so as to bring it in a sitting position directly in the path. The mother was but a few steps distant, and seeing at the sound, immediately rescued the child and removed its clothes, but though the whole was but the work of an instant, the little sufferer lived only twenty-four hours. [Newburyport Herald.]

EXTINGUISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN MISSOURI. The Missourians are discussing the question whether it appears that slavery in a larger emancipation by a legislative act declaring that no person born in that State after 1860 shall be held as a slave. The St. Louis Organ says it should not be surprised if some immediate measures were taken to put an end to slavery in Missouri. It acknowledged evil, and adds that then thousands of immigrants who now avoid that State and make for territories north of it, will come there, and that the State will be a more prosperous, what she is naturally, the richest in the Union.

THE ENLIGHTENED PUBLIC OF NEW YORK.—HYER, the notorious ruffian, has become the land-lord of the Theatre Royal, and is a very popular figure. He is visited by such crowds, that \$2000 are paid for being taken at the bar in one day.

SMALL POX AMONG THE INDIANS. The Miami (N. R.), Gleason, of February 13th, says that the small pox has broken out in a large encampment of Indians at the mouth of the Napar River. Twelve had already died of the disorder.

Nathan Beers, a revolutionary soldier who fought under Gen. Arnold, and was Major Andrew Rogers, died on Sunday at New Haven, aged 96.

Gov. Fish has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the Miller family on Long Island.

POLICE COURT. On Wednesday before Justice Rogers, Silas York, Wm. Sherman, and Alfred Locke, were accused of assaulting and beating Marion B. Allen, (a colored lawyer of the Suffolk Bar). Locke and Sherman were discharged, and Kelley and York were fined \$3 and costs.

Charles Smith and John Brown were charged with assaulting Charles B. Allen, master of a ship, and it appeared that the shipper had been drinking with the two defendants, and several others at a place near Hanover street, and thence Allen with a brother captain, were just starting for their vessel, when he was struck and knocked over the board, and the two men, who were the assailants decamped, but were arrested by the police. The examination of the case was postponed till to-day, and bail required in \$70.

William Ford McKee, charged with stealing a watch, was fined \$10 and costs, to stand committed to the House of Correction until paid.

Patrick Weston and James Tobill, for an assault upon each other, standing each \$3 and costs.

Wm. Reed, cabman, for standing in the street more than thirty minutes, was fined \$5 and costs.

Mitchell A. Hill was arrested for stealing a watch from the door of Mr. Eaton, in Union street, and was fined \$1 and costs.

Burglary. The house of Mrs. Hicks, Morton Place, was entered on Monday night, and two of the boarders robbed of about \$100.

John Sandeys, a very fat and very feeble hearted but not discreet gentleman from Jamaica Plain fell in with Michael Conant in Ann street, yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, and treated him to oysters. On pulling out a top hat, he was seized by Conant, who was hoarse, and locked up for examination.

The bill for commissioners to run the Mexican boundary line came up, and Mr. Smith of Connecticut, by direction of the Foreign Relations Committee, submitted a substitute.

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EACH MAN HIS OWN COOK. A letter from the Gold Regions relates the following anecdote of the times at Monterey:

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